Theo C.C. Smith

# ISTIAIN TINHHILLIGHNGHR AND EASTERN CHRONICLE.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY P. SHELDON ...... WILLIAM A. DREW, EDITOR.

VOL VII.]

GARDINER, ME. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1827.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 1 .- No. 51.

#### TERMS.

Two dollars per annum, payable on or be-fore the commencement of each volume, or it the time of subscribing, or two dollars and fity cents if paid within or at the close of the ar; and in all cases where payment is deafter the expiration of a year, interest

gent, or other person, procuring new old subscribers; and 10 per cent will be i to agents on all money collected and nowed to agente publisher, free of expense, copt that collected of new subscribers, for he first year's subscription.

No subscription will be discontinued, expt at the discretion of the publisher, until Il arrearages are paid.

No subscription will be received for a less m than six months;—and all subscribers be considered as continuing their patnage, until a special request be made for discontinuance.
All communications addressed to the editor

ublisher, and forwarded by mail must be to our Christian profession. nt free of postage.

## THE INTELLIGENCER.

#### NEW CHURCHES.

Br. Bisbe's pastoral care, and another, equally respectable, has also lately been gathered ount of what is properly called a "Revival sen to fill his office for the time. f religion" in Union, will be found in anoth-Universalist Church and Society recently organized there, is constituted of a very generus propertion of the most respectable and influential citizens of the town. The zeal

which they have recently manifested in the cause of truth, by organizing into society, employing a teacher, forming a church, and attending upon the stated administrations of lar Church meeting.

ART. 2. Every candidate who does We learn that thoughts are entertained in nion of building an house of worship before ng. That our brethren there are abundaly able to erect a Temple of praise of the would be still more united and increased, and such a step would prove highly encouraging toothers. We hope they will do it.

A valued friend at Portland has sent us a py of the Declaration of Faith &c. adopttake the liberty to copy it below. The vote. irch in Portland, we trust, will prove a ight and a shining light to all our societies and churches in Maine.

The Declaration of Faith, Compact and Constitution, adopted by the First Universalist Church of Christ in Portland.

## DECLARATION, &c.

We, the Subscribers, being fully pered that the Gospel of Jesus Christ is ne Word of God, and the perfect rule of h and Practice, do feel it our duty to e a public declaration of our faith, to unite ourselves as a Church of rist, or Company of Believers in the pel, that we may the better enjoy, tise, defend, and support the Christian

Therefore, after serious consideration, es of our religious belief, and as conng truths, the knowledge of which is ntial to the Christian character.

DECLARATION OF FAITH. elieve that there is One God "and Mediator between God and Men, the Christ Jesus, who gave himself a in for all to be testified in due time; t in the Scriptures of the Old and Testament, God has given a revela-of his character, of the mission of his Jesus Christ, and of the duty and fiination of mankind. And we bethat the happiness of all rational res depends immediately on their

UNITING COMPACT.

ice or holiness.

Acknowledging Jesus Christ to be the unto him as such, we do hereby, as if possible, of his or her intention. him, agree to meet together on the y of the week, for the public wor-God, the breaking of bread, the ng of the Scriptures, baptism, and and strengthen our fellowship with meeting,

each other; and that we may assist in bringing up the youth in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, in making them acquainted with the Scriptures, and in inspiring them with the love of virtue.

We will endeavor to abstain from every vice, and faithfully to practise all the vir-Twenty-five cents each, will be allowed to tues of the Christian religion. As far as in us lieth, we will live peaceably with all

> And now, commending ourselves and all our race unto God, to whom we are responsible, and on whom we are entirely dependant for all that light, wisdom, and direction which we need, we pray that he would be pleased to make additions to the Church of such as shall be saved from the evil that is in the world, by believing and

#### CONSTITUTION.

Organization of the Church.

ARTICLE 1. The standing officers of It gives us, and we doubt not it will give Deacons, a Treasurer, and a Clerk; all of whom, except the Moderator, shall be ministered. The audience was numerous ranization of new churches within the limits elected by ballot. The Deacons, when and solemn. A full invitation was extenof this Association. Within a few weeks chosen, shall be entitled to their office tended to those, of other churches, who past a large and respectable universalist during good behaviour; the Treasurer and parch has been organized in Portland under Clerk during one year, reckoned from the with. None of the members are under 30

Union, to which Br. Dods administers the nected, shall be, by his office Moderator; word of life. These things we hope are the but in his absence, the Clerk may call the first fruits of greater union, order, energy Church to order for the choice of a Modand perseverance among the friends of Gos- erator for the time; and also, in the abpel truth in Maine. A very interesting ac- sence of the Clerk, another shall be cho-

shall be such as usually devolve on their creatures of his production. "If we love column on this page. It affords us pleas- office; the duty of the Treasurer shall be to God we will keep his commandments." re to communicate such glad tidings to our receive and keep all monies committed to hiends and the public. Union is one of the his care by the Church, or for the use of the character, of that venerable Being death nest pleasantly situated, intelligent, wealthy the Church, to pay them out at its direc- whom we adore, is held up to the imagiand moral farming towns in Maine. The tion, and to keep a faithful account of the nation in all the vindictive vengeance of a receipts and payments of the Treasury; demon? How can a man be frightened to the duty of the Clerk shall be, to keep a love? He cannot. Of what use then is it true record of the transactions and votes that our limitarian brethren are holding up of the Church.

> Admission of Candidates. ARTICLE 1. No candidate shall be adby a majority of the Brethren, in a regu-

peaks in the powerful language of example not produce a recommendation from a regothers, saying-" Go ye and do likewise." ular Church, shall stand propounded from one regular Church meeting to the next, that the members may have an opportunity to investigate the character of such candidate.

ART. 3. When a candidate shall prother and Saviour of all men, there is no duce a recommendation from a regular ubt. Should they do it, they would find it Church, and request an immediate admisbond of union among them,-their strength sion, the Church may act on the request in the first regular meeting in which it is brought forward.

ART. 4. Every candidate, on admission, shall sign the Declaration of Faith. Government of the Church.

of by the Church in that town. As we be-Church shall devolve on the Brethren, eve our readers will be pleased to see it, we each of whom shall be entitled to one

ART. 2. The Church may, in any regby-laws for its government as it shall judge expedient; provided such by-laws be not inconsistent with the principles of this Constitution.

ART. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of the Church on the evening of REMARKS ON "AMBROSE'S" NOTICE, &c the 1st Thursday in December, for the examination of the accounts and records of the Treasurer and Clerk, for the election of Officers, and for the transacting of any other necessary business.

ART. 4. The regular meetings of the Church shall be appointed, for the succeeding year, at each annual meeting.

Dicipline of the Church.

ARTICLE 1. This Church disclaims all

adopt the following Declaration of authority to pass any farther judgement th, as expressive of the fundamental against an offender than the mere withdrawing of fellowship.

ART. 2. The Church shall not withdraw its fellowship from any member without previously giving notice, if possible, to him or her, of the intention.

ART. 3. If a member shall be guilty of conduct which is inconsistent with the Christian religion, the Church may undertake such labors as it shall judge conducive to reformation; and if those labors prove ineffectual, it shall withdraw its felowship from the disorderly member.

ART. 4. When cases of personal difsculty between the members shall arise, the direction given by Christ in the 15th, 16th, and 17th verses of the 18th chapter of Matthew, shall be the rule of proced-

ART. 5. Any member may withdraw ad of the Church, and submitting our- from this Church, by giving due notice,

Method of altering this Constitution.

This Constitution may be altered in any regular meeting of the Church, by a vote eaching of the Gospel; that we may of two thirds of the members present, afr becoming homage to our Creater, ter notice of the proposed alterations shall our faith, improve ourselves in heORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.

#### REVIVALS OF RELIGIOV.

BR. DREW :- As we are unitedly engaged in the same glorious cause, laboring to spread the heart-cheering truth of univer-sal grace and salvation; I trust your read-my opinion, highly probable. It certainly department of society, destroying the coners will be gratified to hear of the prosperity of that merciful doctrine aming us .-The first Universalist Society in Union he would be so hasty and imprudent, as from the bosom, and tranquility from the held its annual meeting about three weeks to make that observation. If he had no domestic circle. Humanity has wept over ly \$60,000 were added to its support.—
This is truly strengthening our lands, and encouraging our hearts. This Society is encouraging our hearts. This Society is were not amiable. Besides; if it would were not amiable. Besides; if it would obeying thetruth as it is in the Gospel of his now perhaps as wealthy and flourshing ac-Son; and that, by his grace, he would ensure as any one in this be wise in all men to commit the above-able us, un all things, to conduct according to its numbers as any one in this be wise in all men to commit the above-clouds, turned their attention to the variance on themselves, provided ous phenomena with which they were sur-

was formed, and thirty-five christian members were added, the principal part of whom not long since were in regular standwere in regular standing, and complied years of age.

The enlightened part of community begin to see, that religion does not consist in being driven, to do some outward duties, by the threatenings of an endless hell. God requires the hearts of his creatures. To love him supremely, and each other affectionately, is the only rational incentive to induce men to perform the sacred ART. 3. The duties of the Deacons duties they owe their Creator and the How can this love be produced as long as gospel conditions to men? What free-agency has any may to love what appears hateful, or to hate what appears lovely? None. mitted as a member of this Church, but Let them then never idly hope to produce love in the heart of any being created by the Almighty power as long as they hold up his character in an unfavorable light to them.

> By the revolting denunciations of endless misery they may frighten the young, and the feeble-minded, and cause them to fall down and worship they know not what; and for a while, perhaps, they will continue the round of external duties in all the horror of distraction, and never once stop to listen to the still small voice, which caused the Prophet to wrap his face in his mantle. But alas! their fears subside; their over-heated imaginations are overcooled, and they sink back to a more careless state than before, and thus furnish the infidel with weapons of argumentation a-

gainst the christian religion! The moral tendency of such reformations is becoming more and more conspicuous; and the time cannot be far distant when endless misery will cease to be used ness of God leadeth to repentance."

PHILORHOMÆUS.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.

MR. EDITOR ;-When our friend "J. W. H." published his remarks, in answer to me and "Philorhomaeus," I did not certain. intend to trouble you with another syllable on the subject in agitation. But the article in your paper of the 30th ult. by "Ambrose," renders a few words indispensable.

1. "Ambrose" says, in substance, that not only others, but that "R. S." also, adthe opinion, that all punishment or suffering ceases at death!" Now, that any intelligent reader could have understood me by a comprehensive maxim, the path we to convey that idea, or admit, in any form, the opinion advanced by "J. W. H." in regard to Mr. Murray's belief on that point of doctrine, is just as impossible, as to now understand me to deny that any such man ever lived. I appeal to the article itself ed by that to his neighbor, and that to his (see paper, Nov. 2.) in support of this statement. My argument was, point blank, that Mr. M. did NOT deny future sufferthose who were acquainted with him, the correctness of my opinion." It will be seen by every reader, (Ambrose, not excepted,) on re-examination, that my language was plain and full, and admits of tribunal of usefulness to man. Whatever the one who prays, it becomes highly imno evasion; and the only charitable apol- in the nature of things, is of no imaginable proper. ogy I can offer for the above palpable er- utility to him, is to be considered an idle ror, is, that Ambrose labored under the disadvantages of a treacherous memory. From the fact of his " having had a long and intimate acquaintance" with that yenerable man (Mr. M.) we may presume he ed with the most deleterious consequences the mind, warm the heart with gratitude s so far advanced in life, as to be somewhat crippled in his retentive faculties, without implying any disrespect.

assist us in appreciating the value of "Am- have spread over every portion of the globe, less.

Mr. Murray said, "once in a private interview," viz. "If all men pass from this so have originated the bloody wars and world immediately to the felicity of heaven, then he is the wisest man, who cuts his own throat." That friend "Ambrose" meant of religious faith. From the same erroneto state the truth, I am not disputing; but, ous supposition, has sprung all that theoreflects, in no small degree, on the char- fidence of its members in each other, banacter of the venerable Murray, to suppose ishing the social virtues, driving peace since. Its numbers on that day were in- more regard to the sacredness of moral the scene: called aloud upon philanthrocreased one half. By this accession near- obligation to God, than to act on princi- phy to teach infatuated man, that no act ples of vulgar selfishness, and "cut his can be pleasing to God, that is not conducive own throat," in order to go a-cross-lots, to to human enjoyment. all were convinced they should be imme-On Saturday the 19th Nov. a church diately happy, at death, then it would be mitting he believed that he should be in heaven, immediately after his dissolution. ARTICLE 1. The standing officers of ing in other churches, and have never forthis Church shall be a Moderator, two being in other churches, and have never forthis Church shall be a Moderator, two being in other churches, and have never forthis Church shall be a Moderator, two being in other churches, and have never forthis church shall be a Moderator, two being in other churches, and have never forthis church shall be a Moderator, two being in other churches, and have never forthis church shall be a Moderator, two being in other churches, and have never forthis churches, and have never f tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." ate not a fool, you will cut your own throat, and take the occupancy of that house."-When the Apostle was "in a strait, having a desire to depart and be with Christ," immediately, shall we conclude he was tempted to adopt the above principle, and despatch himself? If every "good man," who is sure of happiness, at death, would destroy himself or act like a fool, how happened "the man Christ Jesus," to neglect that wise expedient? Did he reluctantly, as our example, remain in this world and go through a series of thankless duties, lest he should be punished after Finally, it is more reasonable to sup-

at war with the elevated principles of moral duty. Indeed; we should tread lightly on the ashes of the worthy dead; and though it be admitted that, when "earth e-possesses part of what she gave, and the freed spirit mounts on wings of fire," all sufferings cease, be careful that we do would throw a deep shade over the splen- own interest requires an alteration. dor of their characters, or leave dark spots on the disc of the bright orb of their religious profession. As a restorationist myself, I beg of my brethren, not to suffer a sectarian zeal to gain an ascendency over sound minds, and cause them to trespass on the rightful possessions of fanatics and sophists, by employing fallacious arguments, on the maxim, that "the END justi-R. S. fies the MEANS."

## DOCTRINAL.

[ From the Utica Magazine.] SERVICE OF GOD .-- NO. 4.

as an instrument to drive men to holiness. have ended with my last. The general and he who wishes for the ular meeting, with the consent of two Men will cease to despise the riches of rule was then developed, and that is all tity of happiness, will, if rightly instructed, thirds of the members present, make such God's goodness, and learn "that the good- that can be done. To pursue the rule neglect no opportunity to make himself acthrough all the minuteness of detail, would quainted with the wonderful productions be an endless task, and probably be of little utility, if accomplished. Such, indeed, is the scantiness of our knowledge, and the paucity of our means of improving it, that we must content ourselves with of which time and circumstance must as-

improperly be denominated the service of the bounds of our wishes, and prese ibes, the sum of our felicity. are to walk. Here man's mind is not distracted by arbitrary divisions of his duty. himself. His duty to his God is performsacrifices, and unnatural rites and ceremoing; and I appealed to "his writings and nies. All institutions not founded upon the individual nature, or social relations of man, stand upon no good authority, and are to be considered useless or pernicious. and this is made to consist in the act, with-All service to God must be brought to the whim, or a remnant of the ignorance of the variation, to assembling together, and

brose's" recollections concerning what and sunk the human mind to the depths of

The benefactors of the human race have checked their flight, descended from the rounded, penetrated the arcana of nature, and sought to render them all subservient equally wise, for any one man to do it, ad- to our felicity. They have sought to recall men to the consideration of their own wants; for to these attention must be paid; of our duty will be found, when analyzed, to consist in the removal of our own uneasiness, with the least possible injury to the hands, eternal in the heavens." But, enjoyment of others, and conducing to the would any wise-man say? "then, if you general happiness as much as in us lies. general happiness as much as in us lies.

We are bound to increase the sum of general felicity, be relieving the distressed and comforting the disconsolate, by instructing the ignorant, by supporting the weak, and relieving the decrepitude and loneliness of the aged; but these will be found, on strict examination, to be only so many ramifications of the principles we have established, for satisfying our individual wants. The wisdom of God has made the happiness of all, to consist in the felicity of each. Does the inquirer ask, what he shall do to serve God? the answer is, go study your own good, learn in what your true interests consists, and when you have excertained this, bend all your pose "Ambrose" is forgetful, than that faculties to its acquisition. But take this Mr. Murray would advance an opinion, caution; you have no interest that is unconnected with the rest of mankind. All are bound by the law of their natures to each other; it is impossible that that should be one's true interest, which in the least diminishes the happiness of others. Hence, when you ascertain that your present course of conduct is prejudicial to the fenot put language into their mouths that licity of your brethren, abandon it-your

But perhaps it will here be asked, are we never to think of God? We are to consider him the author of our existence, the benefactor of our lives, in whom we live, move and have our being. We are to consider him as the great principle of life and intelligence, by which all the operations of nature are produced. Not to think of this being is impossible. Every object we behold proclaims his existence, and each spire of grass reminds us of his presence. grateful emotion will arise to him in the heart of every rational man, who contemplates his works. This emotion is proper, but it is not a duty. It cannot be enforced by a command, nor produced by a pen-Mr. Editor.—After some delay, I reall. It is indeed a source of the sublimsume my subject, though in fact it might est enjoyment to the heart that feels it, of this unseen hand. Acquaintance with these will exalt his conceptions of their author, and consequently increase his grateful emotions.

But shall we not pray for this invisible some general observations, the application agency? If by prayer, be meant a request that some advantage be conferred upon us that was not originally designed for us, it The end to be ever kept in view is hap- is improper. To dictate in any manner piness: virtue is the means by which we what this Being shall, or ought to do, is must hope to attain to it; hence, whatever the height of impiety. If by prayer be promotes virtue is desirable, and may not meant an acknowledgement of the blessings we enjoy, the exercise is proper, be-This opens the field in which we cause by this act we are led more particuare to labor, fixes an object towards which larly to contemplate the nature of our posmitted that the late "Mr. Murray held to as the magnet of the soul, we are to point sessions, which will increase the tribute of gratitude, which in its turn will enlarge

Another reason may be assigned for the utility of prayer, when understandingly performed; by contemplating just and be-He is not told it consists of three parts— nevolent principles, we obtain a desire to one to God, one to his neighbor and one to possess them, and shall generally act in proportion to the strength of this desire.-By praying to God, our minds rest upon neighbor is done when he properly serves the source of all good, and the exercise is himself. Here si no room for arbitrary calculated to soften the heart, and dispose us to acts of kindness and benevolence, the chief fountain of human happiness .-Under this view, prayer is proper; but when it is considered as a service to God. out reference to its effect on the heart of

The same remarks will apply, with litto all usual acts called Divine service .-The absence of the principle we have None of them, in themselves considered, endeavored to develope, has been attend- are of any value; but if they enlighten to human felicity. Supposing his duty to to God, make us kind and benevelent to God were different from that to his neigh- each other, and lead us to the practice of bor, man has originated those absurd no- humanity in all its, they may be called 2. The above charitable suggestion will tions which, under the name of religion, useful; any farther than this, they are use-PHILANTHROPOS.

confin.

est-laest-laone innd RusSt. Sale begins
kc.
nt to fill
first re-Si grade

rove the ne, than a itation ated the emission or limb. L'S ope-edly im. MATIC can Con-

eality, it id atmos-is indis-ne sick. most ex-erite, &c a cheap INS.

ANY Ma E COM-BARNS, by

se of any and payissue poltf &c. Memorial

ion of the Also, for itable for Nov. 23. ORE, OOL and and retail, and wrapes; and a S, from 20

Combs s. Barrs.

ER.

ORSTOR CING. ED,

dent, wicked man forbear; and let every

## THE INTELLIGENCER.

SPEAKING THE TRUTH IN LOVE ...... PAUL. GARDINER, FRIDAY, DEC. 21.

JUDGE STORY'S DECISION. There has been within a week or two past, a considerable dispute among certain newspapers in Rhode Island, relative to a judicial decision of Judge Story, on the competency of a witness, at the late sitting of the U.S. Circuit Court in Providence. Some say that the witness was rejected because be was a person that admits of no punishment after death; others deny this statement and affirm that he was rejected because he was proved by other witnesses to be a person of no religious beliefor rather an atheist. From all that we can gather it appears to us, that Judge S. did not decide that a person who, believing in the existence of a God and our moral accountapunishment, is not entitled to give testimony under oath. At least Judge Story, or his friends for him, deny that he decided against ty, and charity, as well as our opinion of tists. Judge S.'s knowledge of legal principles, would induce us to take his and their statement. That an atheist, or one who was proved before the court to be such, should be rejected, seems to be admitted on all sides .--But that a universalist-one who believes as strongly as any person in the existence of a God, in our moral accountability to him, in the holy Bible and in all the retribution which he is able to find mentioned therein, should be rejected in a court of justice, is as contrary to all the best decisions upon the subject as it is to common sense. Judge S.'s friends seem to be grieved that any one should understand his decision as being given against the credibility of a universalist.

It is said however by some, that according to the Common Law of England, which is in force in this country excepting where parts of it have been destroyed by legal enactments, a person who does not believe in future punishment cannot be received as evidence under oath. How this may be we do not know, but if such is the fact, we think it high time the necessary legal enactments were made both in our national and state legislatures, in order that all doubt and difficulty upon this subject may be finally termi-

A GOOD EXAMPLE. A brother in the ministry who takes a lively interest in the support of this paper, for which he will long be held in grateful remembrance by us, voluntarily promised not long ago to obtain within a year twenty new and good subscribers for the Intelligencer-and that too in a neighborhoood where the paper was by no means scantily patronized before. Already he has returned nearly that number, and he informed us by letter a few days since, that he should soon make out his complement and add a number of others to it. He intends as he farther informs us, to devote a few days soon to the making of a tour in his vicinity to encourage and induce our friends to extend a more general patronage to the paper .-Such friendship is worth having, and shall not go unrewarded. If the rest of our ministering brethren in Maine and in other states -to most of whom, particularly in this state, we are already under great obligations for their assistance-would follow the example of this brother and obtain within a year twenty good subscribers in their neighborhoods. we should feel much encouraged, and in re turn would pledge ourselves to devote still greater study and labor to make the paper instructive and interesting. The Methodist ministers in New-England have agreed to obtain if possible at least seven subscribers each for Zion's Herald, which would add 1500 to its list of patrons; and why would it not be well for universalist ministers to take the hint from them and agree to become equally interested in increasing the support and circulation of their paper?

More Bigors. We are informed that, in addition to the ministers whose names have already been given, the Rev. Daniel Campbell, of Kennebunk, Rev. J. P. Fessenden of Kennebunk-port, and Rev. Jonathan Greenleaf of Wells did not read to their respective congregations the late Proclamation of the Governor of Maine for Thanksgiving. We suspect that the refusal to read that Proclamation was quite general among the orthodox throughout the State, but are sorry there is so much bigotry in Maine. The language of all such refusals is,-" If our civil magistrates do not subscribe to our views or will not be subject to our dictations, they shall be insulted, and, if possible, put down." That the orthodox want to over-awe our rulers. there is no doubt; and that they become restive and act foolishly when they cannot make a tool of "the powers that be," requires no and racks. I have read its history largefarther proof than they have recently furnished the public.

RECOGNITION OF THE CHURCH IN PORT-LAND. Last Sabbath the solemn and interesting ceremony of a public recognition of the First Universalist Church of Christ in Portland, was performed in the Universalist quonces of which you could neither fore-that they were indebted to the Supreme that town. On that occasion, 21 see nor control: and which, in its wide,

received into church communion,-11 males and 10 females. During the recognition, ten, who were not baptized in their infancy, received the ordinance of baptism by sprinkling. It is expected that encouraging additions to this church will shortly be made .-May the Great Head of the Church vouchsafe to water this Branch with the gentle and refreshing dews of his saving grace, and abundantly enrich it with all spiritual blessings in Christ Jesus our Lord.

We have received a communication this week from Elder James Colley, Jr. of Gray, an account of whose conversion to the truth we gave last week, containing a statement to the public of the circumstances which led to his separating from the Freewill Baptist counexion &c. We find it impossible to insert it in this number, but shall bility to him, denies the doctrine of future give it a place in our next. We will only say now, that we hope and believe Mr. Colley will receive more fraternal and benevolent treatment among the Universalists than the legal claims of a Universalist to credibili- he received from his late brethren, the Bap-

> The favors of our correspondents have een so great this week, that we are obliged to leave out a number of editorial articles prepared for this day's paper, in order to give hem room ; -- a fortunate circumstance both for the editor and his readers.

> We have a number of very interesting communications and selected articles on hand which we must reserve for the next volume.

#### ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.

LETTER NO. 6. TO THE REV. EZRA S. ELY, D. D. SIR,- But you say, "none of our rulers have the consent of their Maker, that they should be Pagans, Socinians, Musselmen Deists, the opponents of Christianity," &c. What a proposition! What an association! It is truly worthy of a spiritual child of Calvin. But, for the present, be it so. 1 ask, what then? Your answer is already given me in your Sermon: that you have the right to form an union of the orthodox. and by your votes exclude such ones from office, for conscience sake: or, in other words, that you have the right to proscribe, and consequently, to persecute any man, with whom you happen to differ in religious belief. I maintain, Sir, without the fear of refutation, that such a doctrine is in direct opposition to the spirit of that Gospel, by which you profess to be governed; to the very foundation, upon which the protestant religion is built, and abso-

lutely contrary to constitutional provisions. 1. If I understand the meaning of the sacred Scriptures, they inculcate charity and love towards our fellow-men; they enforce the necessity of a meek, humble, quiet, peaceable frame of mind. They each us that Christ's " kingdom is not of this world," that the weapons which he and his disciples used to propagate his religion, were spiritual weapons, and not persecution: that his ministers ought to "lead a quiet, peaceable life, in all godliness and honesty." That no man, that warreth, entangleth himself with the affairs of this life, that he may please Him, who hath chosen him to be a soldier. That there are many unruly and vain talkers, whose mouths must be stopped; who subvert whole houses, teaching things, which they ought not, for filthy lucre's sake." I beseech vuu earnestly to read the parable of the Pharisee and Publican. It will be found in the xviii. chapter of Luke; one would think it was not in your Bible, or if it was, that you had never read it. Read it, sir, attentively and prayerfully, and I think you will see there the exact counterpart of Dr. Ely's character in that of the Phar-

How opposite to the example set you by the humble Jesus, is your denunciation of the President of the United States and every other officer, who claims the right to think for himself, and who has the independence to believe, that there are other true christians, besides those, who subscribe to the "fundamental doctrines of Calvin; and that piety, and true religion, and common sense, exist out of the ranks of the orthodox. But you think otherwise; and accordingly "are exceedingly desirous, that all good men (tnat is Calvinists) should join with you in the proscription of all those," whom you are pleased to nick-name the heterodox, "the opponents of christianity." Such, sir, is the plan of your "christian party in politics;" and such has been the plan of your sect, ever since the middle of the 16th Century; and persecution has been its practical result in every country where calvinism could and the same thing. They are convertible terms. Liberty of conscience and calvinism can never exist together in peace in any community, when you will make oil and water mix together, then and not till then, will you make calvinism peacea- the wilderness, and to the watchful care of of any country on earth. ble, charitable, gentle, meek, humble and modest. It was at first bottomed on rebellion, and was propagated by fire and sword, by knives and halters and gibbets ly; have pondered on its doctrines deeply; have viewed, always viewed its tendency with horror; and I sincerely pity the man, who is so unfortunate, as to be under its hered to the instructions of their great patronized. How different it was half a and thanksgiving to the "King" influence. Could your plan be carried in- Lawgiver, their liberties were perpetuated, century ago! The greater part of the to what an astonishing height are to complete operation, it would inevitably produce its natural result; it would raise their

man enjoy, in peace, that freedom of conscience, "with which Christ has made him free." Well may I address you and your associates, in the words of Volney, "An upstart race of imposters has sprouted forth, like mushrooms, upon the earth, who calling themselves the confidants of God, magisterially assuming to themselvesthe official character of the sacred preceptors of the people, have opened the flood-gates of falsehood and iniquity." But to all this you answer, that you have a constitutional right to bestow your political favors on whom you please. Be it so. But where did you get the right to organize a party, for the avowed purpose of domineering over the consciences of your fellowmen: for the avowed purpose of forcing them to believe as you believe, or of turning them out of offices, which they constitutionally hold. If from the Bible, give us chapter and verse. The President, you admit is every vay qualified for the high station he sustains, bating his disbelief in Calvin's fundamentals: I say this, because you ground your objections to him on his relijous belief alone. Well, what is that belief? Why, he is a socinian; and therefore he is a heretic, an "opponent to christianity." What a conclusion! I do not know where Dr. Ely learnt his logic; but I am sure, a school-boy ought to be soundly whipped, who would reason thus. It would neither "break Dr Ely's leg," "nor pick his pocket," were that the President's belief: but I am fearful, a worse doom, than breaking a leg," or "picking a pocket," awaits the calumniator of his neighbor. cannot but think, the Apostle John had Dr. Ely in his prophetic eye, when he wrote to his beloved Gaius. "I would have written to the chnrch, but Diorephus who loves to have the preeminence among them, receiveth us not." "Wherefore it come, I will call to remembrance his deeds, which he doth, prating against us with malicious words: and not content with that, he receiveth not the brethren himself. forbidding those, who would, and casteth them out of the church." How dare you, Sir, in the face of heaven, say that a man is not a Christian, who does not believe in the proper Deity of Jesus Christ? You know, or ought to know, that that dogma has been denied by thousands and millions of men of the most exalted piety and the most splendid talents, in all ages of the hurch, since the origin of christianity.-Do you not then fear the judgements of God, which he has denounced against the malicious defamer of those, whom God has placed in authority over you? Were such men as Watts, Lindsay, Clark, and thousands of others, every way your superiors, not only in apparent goodness, but learning, not christians, because they "contemnot christianity, but the foolish dreams of John Calvin? But why are socinians not christians? They believe in the sacred scriptures as well as you. They hope for salvation by Jesus Christ as well as you. Why then are they not christians? And if they are not, what is that to you? Are you their Judge? Have you a right to arraign them, before your tribunal, condemn and punish them for their want of what you please to term orthodoxy? And where, pray sir, did you get the right to do all this If from the Bible, give us the passage from that sacred volume. Permit me to conclude this number in the words of Jude the servant of Jesus Christ. Perhaps, by a careful perusal of them, an amendment in your life and conversation, may be reasonably expected. You are still "a prissoner of hope." "Likewise also these filthu dreamers defile the flesh, despise minion, and speak evil of dignities." "Woe unto them! For they have gone in the way of Cain, and ran greedily after the error of Balaam for reward, and perished in the gainsaying of Core." ERASMUS. gainsaying of Core."

FOR THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.

The following Sermon is published by request the auditory before whom it was delivered. THANKSGIVING DISCOURSE. Delivered in Turner, (Me.) Nov. 29th, 1827. BY GEORGE BATES.

And let them sac fice the sacrifices of Thanksgiv-

ing, and declare his works with rejoicing, evil. 22. In this Psalm from which we have selected our text, we find a description of the providential blessings conferred upon the house of Israel, through the tender mercy of that benevolent Being, who delighteth to crown his children with his hoval to his chosen people; with a heart ted. ever alive to a sense of gratitude, David an all-sustaining Providence in preparing for them a city of habitation. Nor was he forgetful of the kind interposition of God in subduing their enemies, and in preserying their political and religious privileges. Though the number of the children of Is-

worthy and highly respectable adults were devastating progress, would infallibly, not cess, that David calls upon his brethren your own neighborhood. It is my devastating progress, would infallibly, not cless, that David can be developed by the construction of the would consume yourself. Rash, imprudent, wicked man forbear; and let every was sensible that the spirit of thanksgiv
would consume yourself. Rash, imprudent, wicked man forbear; and let every was sensible that the spirit of thanksgiv
was sensible that the spirit of thanksgiv
"sacrifice to God the sacrifice to God the God ing and praise, was the most acceptable giving."
to the Deity. Ten thousand lambs, imto the Deity. molated on the altar which superstition has reared, are not equal to a heart melted into tenderness, under a sense of the divine benignity and compassion. We are not, my brethren, under the necessity of erecting an altar, and of sacrificing thereon the choicest productions of the earth. No! this, God does not require at our hands. But he claims, (and it is a just claim,) the supreme affections of the soul .-He claims the unreserved and devout gratitude of our hearts; each heart should be an altar dedicated to God, from which should continually arise the grateful incense of pure and exalted praise.

I would now call your attention, my beloved friends, to the goodness of God, to which we are indebted for our national, social and individual prosperity.

As a nation, we are truly blessed in a peculiar manner:-When we take a retrospective view of this country from its first settlement to the present period, we are struck with pleasing astonishment at the changes which have taken place in itsfavor. The place where we are now assembled, was, but one century ago, " a waste howling wilderness." Instead of an enterprising community, engaged in their laudable and useful avocations,—this place was the residence of the uncultivated barbarous nations. Here the wild beast of the forest, ranged without the control of man, and the voice of civilization was not heard in the land. Could he, who sought an asylum in this wilderness from the grasp of cruel persecutors, more to be dreaded than the untutored savage of nature wild. be placed here in our midst, and behold this flourishing and beautiful country; with what wonder and astonishment would be be smitten? We can attribute this wonderful change to nothing but the provid ence of Him by whom we have been so distinguishingly blessed. When our forefathers first landed on the shores of Plymouth, one vast forest presented itself to their view; and what was still more discouraging, the native inhabitants, then nu- bage, and the hills echo with the bleating merous and formidable, viewed them with a jealous eye, and entered into a combination to exterminate them from the Colony. How critical was their situation! Well might they have exclaimed in the language of the sacred penman, "Had not the Lord been on our side, our enemies had swallow- the sacrifices of thankfulness. ed us up, when their wrath was kindled against us." But God in a signal manner preserved their lives; and we, their descendants, enjoy the fruits of their toils

and labors. They gave their attention principally to agriculture; and the face of nature by their exertions began to assume a different aspect. The trees of the forest were felled, and the land cleared of its natural growth. Vineyards were planted, and fruit-trees in all their varieties, opened their blossoms to the reviving sun, and in autumn presented a harvest of the richest dainties. When the granaries of the husbandman were filled with the products of the season, the fruits of his toil,—when nature smiled around him in all her fascinating charms, and every thing on which he placed his eyes, bore the signal impress of the benevolence of the Author of nature,-it was then he felt himself divinely No sound of the war-whoop is heard in impressed to present a thank-offering to our land. We are under no apprehen-God. A spirit of gratitude pervaded the sions, when we recline our heads upon the bosoms of the community at large, -a day silent pillow, of being roused from our was set apart for public thanksgiving and midnight slumbers to defend our persons praise. The devoted servants of God as- and property, our wives and little ones, sembled in their respective sanctuaries, against the approach of an enemy, or the and paid their yows to the Most High.— insults of an unprincipled soldier Heaven smiled upon them continually, and are at peace with all nations, and what is each returning season brought new pledg-es of the divine goodness, and new grounds selves. Our country is now the asylun of increased thanksgiving and praise .- for the oppressed of all nations, -even the Whilst cultivating the earth, they were not regardless of their spiritual interest, but here enjoy the rights and privileges of improved their minds, and devoted a part other citizens. This country is the seat of of their substance to the promotion of useful science. Seminaries of learning were soon established to facilitate the acquisition of knowledge. Science then began cers for the sacred discharge of their in to dawn upon this new, and hitherto, benighted world. It then commenced its triumphant march, and has thus far progressed unimpeded. Universities, Colleges and Academies, together with all the lesser schools are now opening their treasures to every family. Though the sun of Science arose in the east and emitted his rays to the shores of America, yet it is destined to set in this western world, and love. In his reflections upon the divine to extend its cheering beams, at the eve of munificence, and the special regard of Je- time, to the clime from whence it origina- government has held out incentives to in

There is scarcely a single place in the reiterates the fervent ejaculation, "O that most remote corner of this extensive counget a footing. Calvinism and intolerance men would praise the Lord for his good- try, which does not enjoy the benefits of always have been, and always will be, one ness, and for his wonderful works to the and the same thing. They are convertible of men!" He refers them to the ble emulation discoverable in the rising degree, that we hear but little or no miraculous manner in which the Jews generation, to acquire literary fame, justiwere delivered from the galling yoke of fies our indulging the pleasing hope, that Egyptian bondage; to the fruits of divine our happy country will produce men, benevolence, while journeying through equal, if not superior, in literature, to those

I would now bring this subject nearer home. Consider the advantages you have in this town of giving your children an education. There are but few families who unto him the sacrifices of thankfu may not send their children to school within half a mile of their dwelling. Under rael was small compared with the nations the existing law of this State, our common that surrounded them, yet, while they adschools are amply supported and liberally briefly noticed, call upon us to offer their prosperity was uninterrupted, and community, had not then an opportunity of ligations raised, when we reflect u national importance gradually in- acquiring learning. It was confined al- "unspeakable gift" of his Son; a storm, the duration, extent and consequences of which you could neither fees. It was under the impression, most wholly to people in affluent circum- of life and salvation through him, and creased. It was under the impression,

" sacrifice to God the sacrifices of than

rucifi

ant rea

light of

peculia

aposta

church

nany e

the pu

tality a

by the

discipl

darkne

though

of end

with C

vista"

heen e

with it

volvin

heard

ing of

the cr

ears,

be to

in me

the sp

on ea

Let u

sacrifi

py. lar

This

is cle

ment

vation

ny de

any p

were

them

threa

of an

beaut

love,

son c

they

enem

kept

got th

in a

of ba

dom

libert

cleo

U

prog

doxy

sed a

ence

prine

thun

We

Our improvements in the mechanic is without a precedent. How many n improvements have been made for state of perfection have many of our man ufactories arrived! We may reasonal conclude, that the time will arrive whe this country will stand as high on the to of fame, as any country on the globe, a only as being the seat of learning, but every useful art.

The exertions of our enterprising m chants have been amply remunerated, The rich products of distant climes ar wafted to our shores by the propitie gales of heaven, and the heart of his who commits his substance to the brin wave, is daily gladdened by the propition smiles of Providence upon his enterprise Our revenue is immense and increasing Our public lands have been, for a fe years past, on the rise, and in all probabi ity the time is not far distant, when the in terest arising from public sales will be suf ficient to defray the expenses of the gov ernment. Behold the new improvement which are daily making in turnpikes, bridg. es and canals. Large and flourishing towns have arisen, where, within a few years, it was a waste wilderness. Church es, with their towering steeples are erect. ed for public worship, and dedicated to God,—and in those Bethels of the Lord hundreds and thousands of the bloom washed company of the Ancient of Days feast upon the bread of eternal life, drink the sweet and copious waters of salvation, and " sacrifice the sacrifices of thanksgive When we take a view of this country.

from east to west, from north to south what an agreeable variety strikes our at tention! The fruits of almost every climate flourish in some part of our country Our land produces all the necessaries, and many of the luxuries of life.

"How has kind Heaven adorned our happy land,"
And scattered blessings with a liberal hand,"

Our vallies are covered with verdant he of herds. Your tables are spread with the richest dainties, and you and your child ren are permitted to partake of the bounties of providence unmolested. Be not regardless of the kind source of your numerous blessings, but sacrifice unto God

You are blessed with health, peace and plenty. Though many nations of the earth. have, within the past year, been visited with sweeping sicknesses, by which many of our fellow pilgrims have gone "to the house appointed for all living,' vet the gloomy pestilence, that "stalks abroad a noonday," has not been permitted to disturb the repose of but few of the inhabitants of this town. You have rested securely in the benevolent arms of your heavenly Father, and are now permitted, in the enjoyment of health, to assemble in this commodious, this elegant & delightful Temple, to present in it for the first time, the annual sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving to the Author of all good.

We are as a nation blessed with peace. There are no formidable fleets on our coasts, threatening devastation and desolation to our flourishing cities and towns. Jews, the long dispersed people of God political and religious liberty. Here, es pecially in this state, no religious tests are required in order to qualify our of portant functions.

Blessed with one of the best Constitu tions that was ever framed, or could be de vised, by mortals, we live under a gover ment that is elective, and which gener secures the honors and emoluments of

fice, to the worthy and the virtueus. The youth, though of Plebian par age may aspire to the highest office in the gift of the people. Here is encou ment for every enterprise. Our nation prove in the mechanic arts, by gra-patents on new inventions. Every fession may here be pursued to the a age of themselves and the community classes of people are provided for to

plaint in our streets. Surely of all people under heaven ought to be the most grateful. It seek as if nature is smiling around and you. Wherever you turn your eyes, 16 discover living traits of the divine ness. God himself is calling upon us the language of the text, to

and to declare his works with rejoice My beloved friends,-if these in of the goodness of God, which we

man shall In clair agai

> vers dow ren to so trice All, ted one inste -th

> > calli

out e

year

for y

lated

ion t

apostacy had fallen; and that although for this town. church had after the Apostolic age, many centuries and heavenly doctrine of immorthe pure and eternal life, which was declared by the Saviour of the world and his early disciples, was amalgamated with heathen darkness and popish superstition; and although for many ages the pagan doctrine endless misery has been incorporated with christianity; yet through "the long vista" of this mental darkness, we have been enabled to behold a light which shines been enabled to splendor upon every re-with increasing splendor upon every re-bing day. "The voice of the turtle is volving day. "The voice of the turtle is heard in our land, and the time of the singing of birds has come." The heralds of the cross now fearlessly proclaim in our ears, "good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people," and our hearts respond in mental accents, "sweet as the music of the spheres," "glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, and good will to men."-Let us therefore "sacrifice unto God the sacrifice of thankfulness."

any new for the

what a

ur man-

asonably

e when

the roll

ng mer.

rated \_\_

nes are

of him.

e bring

erprises

reasir

raf

robah

n the in-

he gov.

, bridg-

n a few

Church-

e erect.

cated to

e Lord,

blood-

of Days

fe, drink

alvation.

anksgiv-

o south.

s our at-

ery cli-

country

ries, and

py land.

ant he

bleating

with th

ur child-

he boun-

Be not

your nu-

into God

eace and

he earth

ch many

vet the

broad #

d to dis

inhabit

d secure-

the en-

this con

Temple.

he annu-

iving to

h peace.

nd deso-

d towns.

heard in

pprehen-

upon the

rem ou

persons

tle ones

d what is

ng our-

even the

of God.

leges o

he seat of

lere, es

our off

their im-

Constille

ld be de

govern-

its of of-

parent-

ce in the

nationa

granting

ous.

irishi

We have said that we enjoy in this happy.land political and religious liberty.-This is truly the case; and the hand of God is clearly seen, not only in the establishment of our liberties, but in their preservation. Our forefathers crossed the briny deep to elude the fatal grasp of tyranny any persecution, that they might here unmolestedly enjoy the rights of conscience and the liberty of thought. But how soon were hurtful divisions seen to arise among themselves to disturb their repose, and to threaten with the violence of the eruption of an Etna or Vesuvius, to destroy that beautiful fabric of harmony and brotherly love, and drench the land with the crimson current from their veins ;-When lo! they were called to defend their lives and their dearest interests against a common enemy by whom they had so long been kept in bondage. During the revolutionary struggle for independence, they forgot their difficulties in religious matters. in a measure, and by the aid of the God of battles, and by the inspiration of wisdom from on high, we were soon favored with a constitution which secured those liberties, and which will, " till the last circle of revolving time," stop the blood thirsty monster, persecution, from despoiling the works of God, in this happy country. Under this constitution, so congenial to

the rights of man, rational views of God,

and of his purposes, have spread with a rapidity never before witnessed, since the apostolic age, in any nation. The iron hand of bigotry, despetism and supersti-tion, has been palsied by the unexampled progress of truth and reason. Here, no one sect or denomination of religionists can have any just claim to exclusive orthodoxy, or to the power of proscribing as heretics, all those who do not subscribe to their dogmas. But we all enjoy the liberty of action, of thought and of declaring our religious sentiments; yea we enjoy the liberty of worshipping God according to the dictates of our own conscience and there are none in all the land to molest us, or to make us afraid. Even rigid orthodoxy, which but a few years since, possessed all the attributes of burning vengeance, principles which were embraced by the thundering reformer of Geneva, and which have been so tenaciously adhered to by many of his disciples, under the semblance will soon be annihilated, and that all flesh shall see the salvation of our God.

In view of these astonishing favors of

FOR THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.

BR. DREW-A subscription was circulated some five or six months ago in Union to obtain subscribers for the Anti-Universalist as a powerful weapon to put down Universalism. Our opposing brethren supposing that the Anti had recourse to sound reast D g got 17 subscribers in a trice. The long wished for paper came. All, anxious to peruse its contents, expected to see Universalism struck dead at one fatal blow. But to their astonishment, instead of logical demonstration, behold! it was a piece of blackguard and ribaldry the mere scurs that gathers in the sink of calumny!! They continued to peruse it for a while in hopes that it would shortly furnish the anticipated "decisive argument." But alas! to their mortification it perceived that it had a tendency to make giversalists instead of putting them down. The true followers of Wesley had too much sense to be duped in this manner; and too much piety to encourage such an unhallowed. unprincipled publication palmed scribers would not disgrace themselves by cut of the 17 subscribers paid their whole years' subscription (which was about half and ordered them discontinued .-This was not a bad move for universalism; or you will see in this day's paper that The brethren of the Methodist and Cal
few days. It is indeed a monster, and a long transfer of the revolutionary war had claims upon the favorable long. White this Committee: Peter Grant, R. H. Gardinary war had claims upon the favorable long, and the soldiers of the revolutionary war had claims upon the favorable long. Joshua Lord, Alexander Cooper, Geo.

crucified Leader! We have also abundwinistic connexion in Union have too strange one too:—a fish weighing 20 tons consideration of Congress, equal to those of Houdlette, John Agry, Edward Swan and much piety, as well as good sense to enand having legs and horned claws! We have the officers; and it was declared by more Rufus K. Page Esquires. ant reason of the glorious gospel shines with courage such a false, clownish, iniquitous light of the global and the long night of publication, and have accordingly expellpeculiar brilliancy from the true faith into which the ed it with every mark of disgrace from PHILORHOMÆUS.

#### THE CHRONICLE.

- Be it our weekly task, To note the passing tidings of the times.

GARDINER, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1827.

N. E. BOUNDARY CONCERN .- Official. A mong the documents accompanying the President's Message, a correspondence has been published, had between Mr. Clay and Mr. Vaughan, the British minister in Washington, touching the subject of our North Eastern Boundary. We have not room for the correspondence, and therefore must give the amount of it to our readers in as few words as possible.

The correspondence on the part of M: Clay, Secretary of State, contains a complaint made by him to Mr. Vaughan of some oppressive acts of exclusive jurisdiction lately committed by the British authorities in N Brunswick on persons who supposed themselves to be, and who actually were, as Mr. Clay would contend, within our territory, describing the transactions alluded to, presenting certain communications of Gov. Lincoln of this state, with proofs of the facts and calling on the British minister to explain in behalf of his government the reasons for the and Branch. conduct complained of. In reply, Mr. V. Chairman; Silsbee, M'Lane, Johnston, La. contends, that as the English government did once, i. e. before the revolution, have the undisputed title to the territory in question, and Barnard. although since that time it has not been decided to which power it now belongs, that government has the prior claim to jurisdiction over it :-- that the conduct of Baker and others was a violation of the laws of both nations and ought to have been punished by one or the other, particularly, as he contends, by the British, as he stopped their mail, and as the English government have not yet, by the settlement of the lines which has not been made, been deprived of their original jurisdiction over the disputed territory.

It is said in the New Brunswick papers, and the opinion seems to be gaining ground here, that the conduct of Baker was after all of such a character as not to merit the protection of our government, which is never Intire, Ramsay. disposed, under any circumstances, to justify and defend the guilty. If Baker did wrong, he ought to be punished; but if he actually resided within our territory, however guilty he might be, it seems indeed a hard case, that, as an American citizen, he cannot be allowed the privilege of being tried by the laws of his own country,

We perceive that the following ground is assumed by some of our fellow citizens: It is contended 1st, that the U. S. Government Storrs have no right to cede any part of the territory of Maine or any other state to a foreign power; and 2d, that if by the umpirage of a third power, or any other means, it is decidis now softening down by the genial influ-ences of pure christianity. Those cruel tend they should be, this would be in effect to cede a part of our territory. That the Bates of Missouri, Steregere.

On Mannfactures. Mallary, Stevenson of The reverse of it would not for a moment be of piety, have been neutralized by the en- contended for by any of our state or national nobling and sympathetic feelings of the officers. But the last we think ought not to son, Daniel, Swan, Simpkin, Smith, of Indihuman heart. This affords us the joyful be too hastily asserted, or at least, it ought ana. belief that all partial systems of theology not to be taken altogether for granted. We do not see how any one can say where the lines actually are, until they are settled, as it our heavenly Father, we are led to ex- was intended they should be in our first treaclaim, "surely there is no enchantment ty as a nation with England directly after the against Jacob, neither is there any divina- revolution. We know not much about this ley. it shall be said of Jacob, and of Israel, the powers which make treaties are those to Culpc poer.

Culpc poer.

Culpc poer.

On the Territories. Strong, Clark of Ky. understanding which may grow out of any provisions contained in those treaties.

> Hon. Josiah Quincy has been re-elected compte, Forward. Mayor of the city of Boston with very little

CANADA. Great difficulties appear to exist in Canada. Last year the Governor appointed by the Crown, dissolved the Provincial parliament, because a majority of the members would not be his slaves, and ordered a new Parliament chosen by the people. They did so, but almost every member returned was opposed to the Governor. This new legislature met lately and chose a speaker, and sent his election to the Governor for his approbation. The Gov. rejected the Speaker elect and ordered Parliament to Contained nothing but scum! It was short- choose another man. The members however would not elect another, but insisted on having Mr. Papineau-their first choice. In this state of things the Governor was graciously pleased to dissolve the new Parliament and send the members home again. It seems upon them. In a few months the post- that Parliament must choose such a Speaker office was filled with them; for the sub- as suits his Excellency, or that body can have no presiding officer and therefore do no calling for them. The result was, that 15 business. "You may choose which of the ten you please" said a father to his son, " but you shall not select that one."

THE FISH. The strange fish, alias, the sea while the Anti was patronized the univer-

no room for a description of this non descript, but we can conceive how such a creature when seen upon the surface of the water might be taken to be a sea serpent.

Two dollars paid to us or either of our Agents previous to the first day of January next, by subscribers who have not settled for the current volume, will balance our account against them for one year's paper.

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

[J. T. Buckingham, senior editor of the Boston Courier, is at Washington. The account which is given in this paper, of congressional proceedings, is extracted from his 'editorial correspondence." Should be conthe Courier with the proceedings of that body, we propose to draw on his correspondence pretty freely, for the information of our readers, as we think the mode much preferable to that of giving exact details of all that is done.]

Washington, Dec. 10, 1827. Congress. The Senate have been chiefly occupied this day in balloting for standing committees. The following were elected:

Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Maon, Chairman ; Sanford, Bell, Tazewell, and White. Committee on Finance. Mr Smith, of Md.

Chairman; M'Lane, Smith, of S. C., Parris, Committee on Commerce. Mr. Woodbruy,

and Williams. Committee on Manufactures. Mr. Dickerson, Chairman; Knight, Ridgely, Ruggles.

Committee on Agriculture. Mr. Branch, Chairman; Bateman, Willey, Bouligny, and Barnard. Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Harri-

son, Chairman; Johnson, of Ky. Chandler, Barton, and Hendricks. Committee on the Militia. Mr. Chandler,

Chairman; Harrison, McKinley, Marks, and Tyler. Committee on Naval Affairs. Mr. Hayne, Chairman; Robbins, Tazewell, Seymour, and

Woodbury.

In the House the following standing Committees were appointed.

Of Elections. Sloane, Anderson, Alston, Tucker, of S.C., Claiborne, Phelps, Stower. Of Ways and Means. Randolph, M'Duffie, Sprague, Verplank, Dwight, Brent, Gilmer.

Of Claims. Williams, McCoy, Whittlesey, Barber, of Conn., Clarke of N. Y. M'-

Of Commerce. Cambreleng, Newton, Thompson, of Geo.; Gorham, Barney, Harvey, Sutherland. Of Public Lands. Isaacks, Vinton, Whip-ple, Jennings, Haile, Duncan, Davis. On the Post Office and Post Roads. Ing-

ham, M'Kean, Yancey, Conner, Magee, Hodges, Russell. On the District of Columbia. Alexander,

Ingersoll, Bryan, Weems, Kremer, Varnum, Allen, of Va. On the Judiciary. P. P. Barbour, Living-ston, Buchannan, Rivers, Wickliffe, Kerr,

On Revolutionary Claims. Wolf, Hunt, Creightou, Dickinson, Tucker, of N. J., Fry,

Healey.
On Public Expenditures. Johnson, of N. S. Barbour, Bailey, Martindale, Buck,

Gale, Nicholls. On Private Land Claims. Buckner, Moore, of Alabama, Armstrong, Earll. Shepperd,

Pa. Condict, Moore of Ky. Wright of N. Y.

Stanberry, Martin. On Indian Affairs. McLean, McKee, Car-

On Foreign Affairs. Everett, Taylor, of N. Y. Archer, Sergeant, Drayton, Owen, Polk. On Military Affairs. Hamilton, Vance, Smyth of V. Desha, Floyd, of Georgia, Hob-

bie, Orr. On Naval Affairs. Hoffman, Bartlett, Crowninshield, Carter, Miller, Dorsey, Rip-

On Agriculture. Van Rensselaer, Roane,

Wilson of Md. Barlow, Hallock, Merwin,

Sawyer, Wright of Ohio, Bunner, Lea, Coal-On Military Pensions. Burges, Mitchell, of Tenn. Bates of Mass. Lawrence, Long, Le-

On Unfinished Business. Pearce, Reed, Wilson of Pa.

On Accounts. Allen, of Mass, Bolden, Plant.

On Expenditures in the Department of State. Blair, Letcher, Trezvant.
On Expenditures in the Department of the Treasury. Hall, Mitchell, of Pa. Barringer.

On Expenditures in the Department of War. Haynes, Woodcock, Turner. On Expenditures in the Department of the

Little, Lyon, Keese. On Expenditures in the Post Office. Holmes, Leffler, O'Brien.

On Expenditures on Public Bnildings. Sprigg, John J. Wood, Swift.

The House, on motion of Mr. Wright of Ohio, resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Condict of New-Jersey in the chair. Mr. Wright then submitted a set of resolutions referring the subjects treated of in the President's message to the appropriate standing committees, all of which were approved by the House, with an amendment offered by Mr. Woods of Ohio, referring so much of the message as relates to the claims of "the warriors of the revolution" to the select committee, to which was

referred the memorial of Aaron Ogden and Alden Bradford .-- which memorial is in behalf of the officers of the revolution. On the question of adopting this amendment, a discussion took place, which lasted near an hour, and which, during its continuance, elicited some sparks of feeling. The speakers were Messrs. Woods, Mallary, Buchannan, Weeins, Bartlett, Taylor, Drayton, Livingston, Mc-

than one member that he would never vote for any bill in favor of the officers, that did not embrace in its appropriation the claims such rocks and shoals in the Kennebec river, of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers. as in their opinion ought to have buoys plac-On the other side it was contended that there were two distinct classes of claims; that the claims of the officers whose memorial had already been referred to a select committee was a legal claim; that of the soldiers was merely the claim of gratitude; that, in consequence of those separate claims having been united heretofore, it had been found impossible to get an appropriation through the House for either party. The discussion was not confined very strictly to the rules of order; some of the speakers entered somewhat minutely into the character of the respective claims, and the obligation of Congress to do something for the relief of both parties. The question of a separate reference was finally negatived by a considerable majority.

Mr. Sprague, of Maine, moved for the ref-

erence to a select committee of so much of tinue this mode of presenting the readers of the President's message as relates to the outrages charged to have been committed on citizens of the United States near the eastern boundary. After a short discussion Mr. Sprague assented on the suggestion of Mr. Hamilton, that the subject should be referred to the standing committee on foreign re-

The friends of the manufacturing interest are pleased with the friendly disposition manifested by the Speaker in placing Mr. Mallary at the head of the committee on manufactures. A majority of the committee are also sopposed to be in favor of the protective measures in contemplation, Mr. Everett, it will be perceived is chairman of the committee on foreign relations. Mr. Hamilton, for reasons he did not think expedient to submit to the House, requested to be excused from the duties of chairman of the committee on military affairs, but the motion was not sustained by the House. Mr. Randolph not being a very active member, it is supposed that he will decline the chair of the committee of ways and means, which will leave Mr. M'-Duffie at the head of that important organ of

Washington, Dec. 11, 1827. Our notes, made this day at the capitol, furnish nothing of general interest. The Senate proceeded to ballot for the remainder of its standing committees. The following were elected.

Committee on Public Lands. Barton, King, Eaton, Ellis, Kane.
Committee on Private Land Claims. Smith,

of S. C. Berrien, M'Kinley, Kane, Thomas. Committee on Indian Affairs. Benton, Foot, King, Cobb, White.

Committee on Claims. Ruggles, Bell, Cobb, Chase, Rowan,

Committee on the Judiciary. Van Buren, Seymour, Berrien, Rowan, Hayne. Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. Johnson of Ky. Silsbee, Ellis, Johnston of La. Tyler.

Committee on Pensions. Noble, Chase, Marks, Cobb, Foot. Committee on the District of Columbia. Ea-

ton, Bouligny, Noble, Chambers, Ridgely. Committee on Contingent Expenses. Kane, Hendricks, Chambers. Committee on Engrossed Bills. Marks, Par-

ris, Willie. The House of Representatives did nothing

but receive and refer petitions, memorials and resolutions. The report of the Secretary of the Treas-

ury, received yesterday in Congress and published in the papers of to-day, is a document which must be read with great pleasure by every judicious friend to the country's prosperity. The liberal views he advances in regard to the manufacturing and agricultural interest will gain for him the respect and affection of a large majority of the people, who we are satisfied, are convinced of the vital importance, in a national point of view, of protecting and encouraging the farmers and the manufacturer.

We have heard but little said respecting the organizing of the standing committees of the House of Representatives. It is intimated in the National Journal of this morning, that the committee on manufactures is an anti-tariff committee. That a majority of the committee are friends of Gen. Jackson is doubtless true; but whether the revision, of the tariff and the encouragement of certain branches of domestic industry will be made a political question, remains yet to be seen.

At a meeting held at M'Lellan's tavern in Gardiner, on Tuesday the 18th day of Dec. 1827, at 11 o'clock A. M. pursuant to public notice given in the newspapers-the following proceedings were had.

PETER GRANT was chosen Chairman, and EDWARD SWAN Secretary.

The Chairman being the Agent appointed by the U.S. Government for carrying into effect the improvements contemplated by an appropriation of the last Congress, stated to the meeting that he had advertised for proposals for removing the half-tide rock, &c., that he had received two proposals only for executing said work; that the sums asked by these proposals, had exceeded the appropria-tion aforesaid, and that therefore nothing further had been done in the premises, than that he had reported to the proper department the above facts, and that the officers of the Government had approved this course, and recommended an application to Congress for a further appropriation. Whereupon it

To raise a Committee to report a Memorial to this meeting, to be presented to Congress through our Representative the Hon.

Mr. Sprague. Voted, That R. H.Gardiner, Edward Swan and William Cooper be of this Committee. This Committee reported a Memorial as quested.

Voted, to accept the Memorial as reported. Voted, That this Memorial be signed by the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting.

Voted, to raise a Committee of eight persons to collect facts in relation to the obstruction occasioned by the Sunken Rock so called, lying between the dry rocks at Lovejoy's Narrows, and that said committee be requested to forward to the Hon. Mr. Sprague, as soon as their convenience will permit, for the information of Congress, such facts in relation to said sunken rock as they may deem necessary to a full understanding of the nature and extent of said obstruction.

Voted, That a Committee of nine persons ed on them, for the safety of the navigation of said river, and that they forward a copy of the report to the Hon. Mr. Sprague for

the information of Congress.

Voted, That the following persons compose this Committee: Edward Swan, Joshua Lord, John Agry, John H. Hartwell, Alexander Cooper, Isaac Libby, Ebenezer Hatch, William Richardson and Thomas Harwood,

Voted. That the two last committees have each the power of filling all vacancies which

may happen in their own bodies.

Voled, That the Secretary be requested to furnish the Hon. Mr. Sprague with a copy of

the preceedings of this meeting

Voted, That the Secretary cause the proceedings of this meeting so be published in the public newspapers printed in this town, Hallowell, Augusta and Bath.

EDWARD SWAN, Sect'y.

The printers of the public papers referred to, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers.

E. Swan, Sect'y

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING, AT PLYMOUTH, BY SUBSCRIE-

A SEMI-MONTHLY PAPER,

THE SPIRIT OF THE PILGRIMS. FREDERICK C. SWALN.

In presenting to the public Proposals for this work, we have only to say that our design is to defend the doctrine of God's sovereign and impartial grace by fair, candid, logical and scriptural arguments. To correct the abuses, and expose the wickedness of designing men, in their attempts to enslave the minds of the young and rising generation, by the dark and gloomy criors of popular theology, which uniformly produce those miserable forebodings, which nought but death can remove.

hle forebodings, which nought but death can remove.

In this paper we shall maintain the pure principles of our holy religion; the infinite love of Goo; the universality of Christ's acrifice; and through him the final purity and beatification of the world. We shall direct the minds of our brethren to the Son of God as an ait sufficient Saviour, tovite them to anticipate with us, the final completion of his kingdom; the end of sin and the aboushment of death. The columns of this paper will not bear to its patrons, the awful tidings of infinite wrath, and endless despair—But "peace from God, through our Lord Jesus Christ." The housest inquirer after truth, will be presented with the promises of God, as found in the book of divine inspiration. The eaadid disputant with patent and fair investigation. The wavering will be pointed to him who has said "my word abideth toreyer." The infuriated bigot will be met with the "sword of the spirit which is the word of God." And the world at large with charity, their erroneous ideas of the plan of salvation with truth. With these weapons we will meet the prejudices of the age, and faithfully defend the doctrine of universal salvation.

The columns of this paper will be open to those whose misfortune it is to differ from as it opinion. But the editor, will reserve to himself the privilege.

whose misfortune it is to differ from us to opinion whose misfortune it is to differ from us to option. But the editor, will reserve to himself the privilege, of rejecting all communications, that are not written in the mild and penceful spirit of the gospel, or that are tinctured with unwarrantable sature; which would tend to subvert that conciliatory spirit which be wishes to see among his brethrep of the human race.

numan race.

This paper will be issued under the patronage of an association of Universalist Ministers. tions will be spared by the editor, to make it both instructive and edifying.

CONDITIONS.

"THE SPIRIT OF THE PILARIMA" will be printed at the Memorial Office, the first and third Wedgesdays in each month, on fair paper, with new type, in octave form, of eight pages to each number, with an 9 index at the close of the year, making in all 196 pages to the volume.

The paper will be sent to subscribers at \$1 per

year, payable in advance, or \$1 50 at the expiration of the year.

of the year.

Those who feel disposed to forward the circulation of this religious periodical, by becoming responsible forten subscribers, shall receive the eleventh gratis. Subscriptions to be returned to F. C. Swain by the first of January, 1828, Plymouth, Mass.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

TUESDAY, Dec. 25th, will be drawn the GRAND

STATE LOTTERY. SIXTH CLASS.

For the benefit of a Bridge at Sullivan Ferry ONLY 4000 TICKETS

SCHEME. \$1,000 100 25 Wholes \$4-Quarters \$1. for sale at

P. SHELDON'S LOTTERY-OFFICE, GARDINER

A Card.

LABAN TODD TAILOR,---HALLOWELL.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he continues to make GARMENTS agreeable to the present fashions, in a superior style of work-

POCKET-BOOK LOST.

POCKET-BOOK LOST.
SUPPOSED to be lost, in the road in Gardiner, between the Post Office and Capt. Kimball's wharf, a Pocket Book containing 5 or 6 dollars in Bank notes, 4 promisory notes and some other papers of no value except to the ewaer. If the finder will leave the pocket-book and papers with the Printer he shall be entitled to the money for his trouble.

[31] Dec. 17.

MOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Gardiner Cotton and Woollen Factory are hereby notified to meet at the counting room of their Agent on Tuesday the eighth day of January next at two of the clock P.

M. for the following purposes.

Ist. To choose a Moderator.
2d. To choose officers for the ensuing year.

2d. To hear the report of the Directors and Agent relating to the concerns of the Corporation, and 5th. To transact any other business in relation to the same.

PER ORDER,

SAM'L. JEWETT, Prop's. Clerk.

Gardiner, Dec. 20, 1827. BOARDERS WANTED.

POUR or six Gantlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, in a central part of the town. Inquire at the Intelligencer office.

[51]

Dec. 21.

wanted in a small family. Inquire at the Book.

#### POETRY.

PARAPHRASE

RY MISS H. WILLIAMS

Heaven speaks! Oh nature listen and rejoice! Heaven speaks: Oh nature listen and rejoice!
Oh spread from pole to pole this gracious voice!
Say every breast of human frame, that proves
The boundless force with which a parent loves;
Say can a mother from her yearning heart
Bid the soft image of her child depart?
She! whom strong instinct arms with strength

All forms of ill, to shield that dearest care; She! who with anguish stung, with madness wild Will rush on death to save her threatened child; All selfish feelings banished from her breast, All selfish feelings banished from her breast,
Her life one aim to make another's blest,
Will she, for all ambition can attain,
The charms of 'pleasure or the lures of gain,
Betray strong nature's feelings, will she prove
Cold to the claims of duty and of love?
But should the mother from her yearning heart
Bid the dear image of her child depart:
Yet never will the God, whose word gave birth
To you illumined orbs, and this fair earth;
Who through the boundless depths of trackless space
Bade new-waked beauty spread each perfect grace;

years, When the vast sun shall veil his golden light When the vast sau such that year has the skies, When wild destructive flames shall wrap the skies, When chaos triumphs, and when nature dies; God shall himself his favored creature guide God shall bimself bis favored creature guide Where living waters pour their blissful tide, where the enlarged, exulting, wondering mind Shall soar from weakness and from guilt refined; Where perfect knowledge, bright with endless rays Shall glid Eternity's unmeasured days; Where friendship unembittered by distrust, Shall in immortal bands unite the just; Devotion raised to rapture breathe her strain, And love in his eternal triumph reign!

#### LINES WRITTEN IN SICKNESS.

BY THOMAS CAMPBELL.

Oh death! if there he quiet in thine arms. And I must cease--gently, oh gently come
To me! and let my soul learn no alarms,
But strike me, ere a shriek can echo, dumb, But strike me, ere a shriek can echo, dumb, Senseless, and breathiess. And thou, sickly life, If the decree be writ, that I must die, Do thou be guilty of no needless strife, Nor pull me downwards to mortality. When it were fitter I should take a flight---When it were fitter I should take a flight— But whither? Holy pity, hear, oh hear! And lift me to some far-oil skyey sphere, Where I may wander in celestial light; Might it be so—then would my spirit fear To quit the things I have so loved, when seen— The air, the pleasant sun, the summer green— Knowing how few would shed one kindly tear, Or keep in mind that I had ever been?

#### FLATTERY.

Flat'ry beware! reject the syren strain! False friends conspire, only to make you vain. Better is cer-ure, and the critic's frown, Better is centure, and the critic's frown,
Which seek your good, and point to true renown.
Heed Wisdom's voice, and Virtue's path pursue;
Esteem and friendship, then, will follow you;
And gentle Love, pure, diffident and kind,
Will trace your steps, nor loiter far behind.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

[ From the New-York Statesman. ]

# CHRISTMAS CEREMONIES.

"England was merry England when Old Christmas brought his sports again. "Twas-Christmas broach'd the mightiest ale; "Twas-Christmas told the merriest tale; A Christmas gambol oft would cheer A poor man's heart through half the year.'

In default of recent news, it may be interesting to the reader to trace the origin of customs, where the primary motive has ceased to operate. The practice of decorating Churches and apartments with ever-greens at Christmas, is supposed by many to allude to the people's strewing branches in the way of the Saviour when he entered Jerusalem; by others, to the taste of the monastics in the early periods of the Church, who hung their altars with ivy and laurel, emblems of devotion and triumph, to enhance the grandeur and so-

their rites.

But the practice of ornamenting places of worship with evergreens, springs from an earlier date. The Druids decked earnings of others .- N. Star. their houses and places of worship with evergreens in December, that the Sylvan spirits might repair to them and remain unhurt by the frosts and storms of that chilling season. On the accession of Christianity, councils of the Church forbade Christians to decorate their houses with Bay or Holly, but afterwards permitted it, in order to a commodate its ceremonies to the old mythology in such things as were not fundamental. An ancient writer says that "trimmyng of the temples with hangynges of flowers, boughs, and garlondes, was taken of the heathen gard to a bequest made by the late Judge people, whiche decked their idoles and houses with suche arraye.

In the earliest ages the Misletoe was cending the oak, cut the Misletoe with a to establish a religion for posterity.

mas festival had also their appropriate de- tablishing a religion by law-the moment

represents the offerings made by the wise office, that moment he throws aside all men, who came from afar to worship, scruples, and makes religion a stepping bringing spices. The coffin shape of the stone to political power. And if a man true old English Christmas-pie "is in im- see wealth at the disposal of the Church, itation of the manger" wherein the infant he will have an inducement to cover him-Jesus was laid. "This pastry is a learn-self with the clerical mantle, that he may ed composition, being a mixture of neats tongues, chicken, eggs, sugar, raisins, lemon and orange peel, with wines and various kinds of spyceries."

The mention of the "Christmas log" will kindle the feelings of every New-Englander, as a well known feature of this joyous festival. It was in Old England and in the full possession of his intellectthe great indispensable, to have "a huge heaped-up, over-heaped-up, all attracting an undoubted right to bequeath his prop-" and the larger the log, the merrier the defiance which was given to the cold be among the last to deprive him of that without. All the demons of frost, and the spirits of the storm were laid by the potent spell. A charm, this, in these north- faculties are in a situation to do justice to ern climes, which needed not the aid of his intentions. A proper state of the bodsuperstition to enforce it. Then comes ily functions is as necessary to the health the feast, and dance, and song-and then of the mind, as a perfect organization of the grave reflect on the glorious occasion; the wheels of a watch is to have the hands and the gay rejoice with mirth and glad- on its face to point out the true time .ness, and gifts, on the solemn festival There can hardly be a difference of opinwhich commemorates

"The day that gave
"To man a saviour---freedom to the clave."

#### FOREIGN MISSIONARIES.

We would, with all our hearts, let Foreign Missionary Societies and their doings remain without notice, if they would cease have money extorted from them through to put them on their guard, against the whole system and its effects. The cause, back of the priest for a few thousands. in the first place, is a mere visionary, quixotic one; founded by enthusiasts, who thought it as easy to reform that little spot on the globe, termed heathen land, as it but it is not common that it adds to the was to root vice from their own parishes: advancement of true religion. Money is men who thought nothing of seas to be the root of all evil; and although it is not mountains ascended, precipices scaled; to all, yet we do know that many people hordes: they had reposed on beds of down ey in the way, that they would not do if a thought of pain in its accomplishment, or a suspicion of unsoundness in the scheme they had planned. In the second place, the Moslemon these shores, and plant the the agents of these societies, being like standard of religious persecution on the other men proportionably bad, are not to very spot where Roger Williams first bowbe trusted merely because they belong to ed the knee to thank his God for freedom made improper uses of monies collected to there are men in the world, who are only disseminate gospel light in Asia, what hin- deferred from accomplishing this end by a ders them from doing it again? they have want of the means. done wrong repeatedly, who guaranties to me or to any other person, their good behaviour for the future? if they cannot work a reformation in their own body, can they reform the Hindoos? if those who are born and bred in a christian country, and have admotions, in practice, if not in profession,

[The following remarks of the (Warren) North- the second line of the army. The stage ern Star upon the practice of obtaining money for sectarian purposes from the sick and dying, are so bed. The thunder of a thousand pieces perfectly in harmony with our own ideas upon the of artillery was answered by the discharge subject, and, as we believe, so important in the copy them into our columns in the hope that they may receive the serious attention of our readers.]

## JUDGE TABER'S WILL.

The Supreme Court of this state, have confirmed the decision of the Probate gard to a bequest made by the late Judge Taber, to the Calvinistic Baptist Society in that place. We have not the shadow of a doubt, that both Courts made their held preeminent for such uses over every decisions in strict conformity to the letter other plant or tree. The Druids venera- of the law, unswayed by religious feelings ted it, for its mystical origin. Growing and unclogged by fear or favor. But, notas it does upon the oak, without resem- withstanding all this, we are sorry the monbling it, they deemed it a miraculous pro- ey has gone where it has-was obtained as duction, and believed it possessed of it was-and is to be appropriated to the charms and defences against evil. It was use it is. We are sorry it has gone to a cut by them from the tree with great cer- religious society, because we do not beemony. The prince of the Druids as- lieve that Constant Taber had any right golden sickle in the presence of all the does he not, by this bequest of fifteen of battle. In the space of a square league, Druids, who received it with great rever-ence, and distributed it, as a sacred talis. ence, and distributed it, as a sacred talis- Calvinism, exercise an influence over reman and a blessing for the new year. It ligion of others after death? And it is al- ed together both men and horses. was, however, at length banished from the so a fact, that funds for the support of any Churches because it was held sacred by religion, are calculated to make hypocrites. the heathen, and might therefore mislead Because, if any denomination have mon-Christian worshippers to a profane respect ey at their command, they will exercise for it, or to believe, as the Druidical rites an influence over the minds of people had taught them, fi that it had the power which they would not exercise were they of proclaiming pardon and freedom to al deprived of this powerful agent. Well, if wickede people, towardes the four quar- money then causes a person to make a profession of a faith he does not believe, pieroing cries, eagerly besought us to put SEVENTEENTH edition of BRIDGEWATER The mince-pie, and the Christmas-pie, those "favorite peculiars" of the Christit makes him a hypocrite. It is like esrivation. The former being a compound it becomes necessary for a man to profess of the choicest productions of the East, a religion in order to become eligible to BOOKSTORE.

A NEW supply of low priced Room Papers, just of the choicest productions of the East, a religion in order to become eligible to BOOKSTORE.

come in for a share of the glittering ore.

We are sorry the money was obtained in the manner it was: Because, it is too often the case that feeble old age is worked upon in an indirect way, by interested men, until it is induced to part with that, which, in the full vigor of his faculties, ual powers he would retain. A man has erty to whomsoever he will; and we should privilege; but let him bestow these gifts while reason yet retains her seat, and his ion upon this subject-all will admit that a man should not be so wrought upon, after old age or sickness has unstrung his mind, as to be induced to turn his wealth into a different channel than that which in the enjoyment of health he had intended. Let every one give freely, but let none to sponge and swindle the public. As fear; if they give it to save themselves God is our judge, we do not wish ever a- from future punishment, they are little gain to have occasion to mention them, better than the Roman Catholic, who abut a duty we owe the people compels us masses a million of dollars at the price of

We are sorry the money is to be appropriated as it is: Why; money is calculated to build up those sects that have it, crossed, rivers forded, deserts traversed, right that we should impute evil motives nothing of sickly climates and savage will do improper things when there is monand dreamed out great conquests over the there was none. Aided by wealth, reli-heathen gods of the eastern world, without gious power could place her foot on our political institutions, and make them sub-servient to her will. Money could rear the class denominated clergy; they have of opinion! Money can do all this, and

HORRORS OF WAR. Battle of Borodino. The night passed slowly over the wakeful heads of the impatient combatants. The morning of the 7th of September at length broke, and the advantages of a classical education and thousands beheld the dawn for the last even initiated into the mysteries of theol- time. The moment was arrived when the ogy, are proof against their precepts and dreadful discharge of two thousand cannon was to break the silence of expectation, how much may they hope to aid the igno- and arouse at once all the horrors of war. rant pagan, with a multitude of prejudices General as the attack seemed, the corps on his mind? In the third place, if this of Prince Bagration had to sustain the scheme of general conversion was not vis- accumulating weight of nearly half the ionary and defective, if its agents were not French army; and the determination dishonest; there is still another good rea- shown by its cavalry was so desperate, son why this general system of begging that they charged up to the mouth of the should not be carried on: It is a well known fact, that there are in every community, both horses and men, were swept down by men who are willing to give beyond their the cannon shot; and all along the front means on almost all occasions, and would of Bagration's line across a breast-work sooner part with the necessaries of life, of dead and dying. Napoleon ordered up than refuse them to one who told a lam- fifty additional pieces of artillery, and a entable story and asked them in relief- fresh division of infantry, with several were it the last dollar in the pocket-or regiments of dragoons. This new force the last loaf of bread-or the clothes from rushed on over the bodies of their fallen off the back. This class of people ought countrymen and did not allow themselves to be protected from the importunities of to be checked until they reached the parclerical beggars, who unwilling to get their apets of the Russian works. Their vigliving by honest industry, subsist upon the orous onset overturned with fierce slaughter every thing that opposed them, and o-

of an equal number on the part of the principles on which they are predicted, that we Russians. A veil of smoke shut out the combatants from the sun, and left them no other light to pursue the work of death than the flashes of musketry, which blazed in every direction. The sabres of 40,000 dragoons met each other, and clashed in the horrid gloom; and the bristling points of countless bayonets, bursting through the rolling

bliged Bagration to fall back nearer to

of battle at this crisis is not to be descri-

vapor, strewed the earth with heaps of slain. Such was the scene for an extent of many wersts, and the dreadful contest continued without cessation until the darkness of the night. Thus closed that me-morable day, and with it terminated the lives of eighty thousand human beings. The horses which lay on the ground from right to left, numbered full 25,000.

The next day, says Labaume, very ear ly in the morning, we returned to the field ing of the shells, had promiseuously heap-

But the most horrid spectacle was the interior of the ravines; almost all the wounded, who were able to drag themselves along, had taken refuge there, to avoid the shot. These miserable wretches heaped one upon another, and almost sufficated with blood, uttering the most dreadful groans, and invoking death with an end to their torments.

CHEAP ROOM PAPERS.

PROSPECTUS OF A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR FARMERS & MECHANICS, TO BE PUBLISHED IN GARDINER, ME.

And Edited by EZEKIEL HOLMES, M. D.

Professor of Agriculture, Chemistry, and Natural History, in Gardiner Lyceum.

ARMERS & MECHANICS:---

FARMERS & MECHANICS:—

Permit us to present to you the prospectus of a new periodical publication to be devoted to the promotion of your respective occupations and interests, entitled The New-England Farmers' & MECHANICS' JOURNAL. We present it to you not without strong hopes that you will unite heart and hand in its support. Its objects are two fold,

1. To collect the many improvements which you was maken your expectations.

may make in your several employments, to embody them, and to hand them to the world, in a perma-

nent shape.

2. To scatter among you such facts and improvements as are or may be made in other parts of the world, and thus make the labors of others subservient to your own wants.

The advantages of such a publication, will (we

The advantages of such a publication, will (we trust) be obvious to every one. There is at present nothing of the kind published among us.

By a publication of this kind, difficulties might be explained,—doubts confirmed or done away,—and knowledge more extensively diffused among those who most need it. It will also be a means of social intercourse between those who are now distant strangers;—a medium of friendly exchange of seatiment, whereby congenial minds and spirits can executive to the areas. contribute to the wants, the pleasures and the in-formation of each other.

The work will be published monthly, on good

paper, with a fair type, and in an octavo form, and each number will contain 24 pages, a part to be de-voted to mechanical subjects, a , shirt to mgricultural, and a part to miscellaneous subjects of general util-

Each number will contain a cut or engraving of Each number will contain a cut of engraving of some useful machine; those recently invented will be preferred.

If any one have queries to propose,—doubts to solve,—or difficulties to be explained, we will gladly insert them for those to answer who may feel consistent.

ompetent.
The Journal will be published at P, Sheldon's

office in Gardiner, Maine, and issued at 2 dolls. 50 cts. per annum, or 2 dolls. if paid in advance, and sent to any part of the world to which the mail will This, gentlemen, is the plan of our undertaking;

shall it go into operation or not? Our object is to disseminate knowledge, let it come from what source it may, and while we shall endeavor to be bosest, and give every one his due meed of credit, we shall also be assiduous in collecting and publishng whatever we think will be pleasing and instruct

ing whatever we think will be pleasing and instructing to our readers.

We shall therefore put in requisition every publication which we can lay hold of---Newspapers, Magazines, Pamphlets, octavo, quarto or foliomust submit to a search or keep out of our way; and such part or parcel will be converted to our use as shall seem unto us good.

Any person procuring five subscribers and becoming responsible for the pay, shall receive one convertation.

N. B. The first number of the Journal is near y printed and will be sent to any person wishing to examine the work; and if a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained to warrant a continuance of the publication, the second will be issued in February, and one number regularly each succeed-ing month.

Persony obtaining signatures are requested to

orward them to the editor or publisher by the arst of January next.

Gardiner, November, 1827.

## itew hat-store.

LABAN L. MACOMBER,

(Opposite McLetlan's New Hotel,) HAS established himself as a Hat Manufacturer, and has constantly on hand, for sale, an assortment of Gentleman's, Youth's and Children's HATS, cheap for cash, country produce, or approved credit.

The following certificates of Hat manufacturers in the City of Boston and vicinity will show the superior quality of Macomber's Patent Machine Hat bodies. We the undersigned, having seen in operation Macomber's Machine for Planking Wool Hat Bod

Macomber's Machine for Planking Wool Hat Bodies, are of opinion that the bodies are closed better, are emoother, will hold their stiffening, and finish better than those planked in the usual manner.

JESSE BROWN, Prest. Boston Hat Manf.
ELISHA VOSE, Treas. Boston Hat Manf.
SAMUEL BARRY, Watertown,
C. L. EMERSON, Newburyport,
JAMES KENT, West Springfield,
MARTIN BATES, Boston,
GEO. BASS, do.

We, the undersigned, having examined the Hat Bodies made by the above Machine, are of opinion that they are better made than those manufactured in the common way.

BRADFORD LINCOLN,

Director of the Boston Hat Manf.
JOHN LONGLEY,
HENRY CLARK,
Finishing Agent of the Boston Hat Manf.

We, the undersigned having made use of Macom-ber's Machine for Planking Wool Hat Bodies, do hereby certify that the bodiesso planked are smoother and closed better than they can be in the usual rand closed better than they can be in the usual manner. The laborious part of the work is done by the machine.

HIRAM MORTON,
Foreman of Rob't. Bacon's 1-at Factory, Medford,
JOHN WHITE, Methuen,
HIRAM MERRILL, Salem, N. H.

N. B. L. L. M. hopes, by the strictest attention to business, and the superior quality of his Hats, to meritand obtain a share of public patronage. Gardiner, Nov. 7, 1827.

#### E. H. LOMBARD. AGENT TO THE PROTECTION

INSURANCE COMPANY,

IS DULY AUTHORIZED TO TAKE MARINE RISKS. FOREIGN and Coastwise. Rates of premium as low as in Boston or elsewhere. Polices issued without delay, upon application to said Agent

at Hallowell. 1f

BUFFALO ROBES. P. SHELDON has for sale a few prime Buffalo Skibs, uncommonly cheap for Cash.

BOOKS, BOOKS &C.

P SHELDON has received his Fall supply

BOOMS, STATIONARY,

CUTLERY, &c. &c. Comprising a very general and complete assort-

Nov. 28.

ment of such Books and other articles as are usually kept in simitar establishments—all, or any part of which he will be pleased to sell on as good terms as any Bookseller in the vicinity.

SILVER-STEEL PENKNIVES & RAZORS. A large supply of BIBLES.

Gardiner , Oct. 30.

# SINGING BOOKS.

The 5TH edition of the HANDEL & HAYDN Collection

For sale at the GARDINER BOOK-STORE. FSinging Schools & Societies supplied at Boston prices.

T

at the

layer

any and

forw

exce the f

cept

N

term

will

a di

or p

the

here

of a liger

cvi

liber

of tr

men

vear

was

tutio

com

was

nour

sider

vent

blas

him,

66 80

of G

clear

soun

was

abus

follo

time,

prea

throv

Still

theg

made

inate

salut

the d

day t

dentl

brace

Ever

come

of cor

who I

in pro

of an

tothe

THIS article is now, beyond all dispute, fortice in the U. States, as the best known extensive plateremedy in all cases of Bruises, Sprains, Gout, Ricard and the New Limbs, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stings of the New Limbs, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stings of Limbs, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stings of the New Limbs, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stings of the New Limbs, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stings of the New Limbs, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stings of Limbs, Limbs, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stings of Limbs, Limbs, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stings of Limbs, Limbs, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stings of Limbs, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stings of Limbs, Children Limbs, Chapped Hands, Stings of Limbs, Children Limbs, Children Limbs, Chapped Hands, Children Limbs, Chapped Hands, Children Limbs, Chapped Hands, Stings of Limbs, Children Limbs, Chapped Limbs, Children Limbs, Children Limbs, Children Limbs, Chil

Chemical Embrocation, -or

WHITWELL'S ORIGINAL OPODELDOC.

Treble the strength of the hard kind.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

in Europe or America.

Pause before you purchase.

No one circumstance can more fully provethe value and great demand for this Medicine, than the numerous servile and contemptible imitations in existence. Some have so closely imitated the stamp and type of the outside wrapper, as to be difficult of detection, execut only by the one stamp and type of the outside wrapper, as to be difficult of detection, except only by the omission of the NAME. Therefore, as you value Life or limit be sure to ask for and receive WHITWELL'S open deldoc only, or you may be most wretched) in

posed upon.

At the same place may be had, the AROMATIC SNUFF, celebrated throughout the American Continent, in cases of Catarrh and Headach, dronsiness, Depression of Spirits, Vapors, Duness of Eye-sight, and all disorders of the head. Eye-sight, and all disorders of the head.
From its most fragrant and grateful quality, it completely counteracts the effects of a bad aimosphere, and being greatly antiputtescent. Is indispensable for all who watch with or visit the sight.
ALSO,--DETERGENT BITTERS, a most recellent article for Jaundice, want of appetite, ac

ALSO, --- JARVIS' BILIOUS PILLS, a cheap

Constantly for sale by
BOWMAN & PERKINS. Gardiner, January 5, 1827.

## **ÆTNA** INSURANCE COMPANY

J. D. ROBINSON, A GENT for the ÆTNA INSURANCE COM. PANY, of Hartford, Connecticnt, offers to

HOUSES, STORES, MILLS, FACTORIES, BARNS, and their contents, against loss or damage by

# FIRE.

The rates of premium are as low as those of any other similar institution, and the adjusting and payment of LOSSES, as prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above AGENT, who is authorized to issue pol-cies to applicates without delay. Gardiner, May 25, 1827.

mats, caps, but. FALO ROBES & FUR TRIM-MINGS

TUST received and for sale by the Subscriber a variety of CAPS, viz:---Gentlemen's Fur Seal CAPS, Youths, do. do. do. Gentlemen's Hair do. do.

Youths, do. do. do. Gentlemen's Cloth do. Youths, do. do. Gentlemen's Glazed Leather do.

Gentlemen's Natra do.

Gentlemen's Natra do.

Also, a prime lot of Buffalo Robes and Fu
Trimmings, Hats of all kinds, West India Goods,
Crockery, Glass Ware, &c. all which will besold
cheap for Cash or Country produce.

N. B. Cash given for all kinds of Hatting and
Shimning Furs.

BOOKS, STATIONARY, AND PAPER HANGINGS,

# P. SHELDON,

AT THE GARDINER BOOKSTORE,

A COMPLETE assortment of SCHOOL and CLASSICAL BOOKS, wholesale and retail, A CLASSICAL BOOKS, wholesale addretal, at the lowest prices. Also, writing, letter, and srapping PAPER, at the manufacturers' prices; and a complete assortment of ROOM PAPERS, from 20 cents, to 150 cents per roll. A great variety of Rodgers', and other fine Cutlery. QUILLS, by the M. very cheap. SLATES per dezen, do. Comb. Mathematical Instruments, Scales, &c. &c. comprising as complete an assortment of articles as can be found in any similar establishment, and at the lowest prices. owest prices.
Gardiner, January 5.

## TAILORING.

RONALD M'DONALD

WOULD inform his friends and the public that OULD inform his friends and the public that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by P. Keith, next door to J. D. Robinson's store, where he intends carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS, and hopes from the experience he has had in the same to give good satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

GF CUTTING attended to at the shortest notice, Gardiner, Nov. 30, 1827.

NATIONAL READER.

MATIONAL READER.

RECENTLY published and for sale by P. Sming book for the higher classes in Schouls and Academics, by Rev. J. Pierpont, of Boston, compile of the highly approved American First Class Book, &c. The National Reader is intended to be in American schools what the English Reader is in the schools of Great Britain, & is correnely well aimstead to the purpose for which it is a signed, and singuished to the purpose for which it is a signed, and singuished with the schools of Great Britain, & is correnely well aimsted by superseding the English of der. The superintending Committee of schot & ... and Reader in the chools under their care.

## OLIVER'S CONVEYANCER.

chools under their care.

JUST PUBLISHED, PRACTICAL CONVEYANCING. A SELECTION of FORMS of General Utility with notes interspersed. Second edition. By B. L. OLIVER, Jr. June 8, 1827.

# JUST RECEIVED.

A ND for sale as this office, and by the Edito.
Augusta, a few copies of HUTCHINSON'S Pology for Believing in Universal Record Atton, &c. Price 62 1-2 cents bound, or 50 ce half bound.

FOR Sale at this office, by H. Sampson, Box doinham, and by the Editor in Augusta, Whit temore's Dialogues between a parent and his child one on Matt. xxv. 46, and the other on John v. 22. Also Ballou's Child's Scriptural Catechism.

# LOST.

A DARK Brown colored COW, about eight years old, a short tail, having strayed from the yard of a person in this village, whoever will give information at this office so that the owner may obtain her shall be obtain her shall be handsomely temarded for the 44

Gardiner, Oct. 31.